Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

July 14th, 1774. (No. 6.)

To the Printer of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

WHAT I firſt wrote on the preſent unhappy diſputes concerning the liberties of America, having been delivered with an unbiaſſed good-will to contribute the little in my power towards promoting the general intereſts of Great Britain and her Colonies, the reception it met with would not have deterred me from proſecuting this intention, had not the indiſcretion of ſome perſon connected with the preſs, laid me open to perſonal reflections. Determined therefore to ſhare the common calamities of America, or exult in her deliverance, I ſhould have left the defence of her rights and priviledges to more able advocates, had not your correſpondent Vindex ſo loudly blazon'd forth the futility of the arguments advanced in Columbus, and the contrariety of principles from whence they were deduced. Vindex does me morehonour than I deſerve by his dread of my writing again; and his miſrepreſentation of my doctrines is aſtrong proof that he thought theywere unanſwerable when fairly ſtated. The perſonal merit of this writer entitles him to attention; and had he retained his natural character, the enthuſiaſtic warmth of his patriotiſm would not have miſled his judgment; but when he aſſumes the Garb of his Profeſſion, the chicane of the BAR infuſes itſelf by almoſt imperceptible degrees into his harangue, and his GOWN-like charity is made a cloak for a multitude of imperfections.

If the unwarrantable deſtruction of the private property of a company of merchants be an act of juſtice, it muſt be lamented that the nature of that virtue is totally changed; and if this was not taking the property of the East-India company from them "without "their conſent," and "condemning them unheard," ſurely the Britiſh Parliament have in the TAXATION and BOSTON PORT-BILLS acted upon principles ſtrictly legal. And have the Philadelphians really thanked the good people of Boſton for a conduct of this nature? —Baniſh the mean ſuppoſition! Certainly Vindex is miſtaken. I am very willing to entertain the beſt opinion of the gentlemen of Philadelphia, but as faith is an involuntary motion of the mind, if this be truth, if they have actually felt with gratitude a demeanour in the Boſtonians which they condemn in their ſovereign, I muſt repent my eaſy credulity, and conclude them to be indeed the "veriеſt" and moſt inconſiſtent "rogues upon earth." Captain Chambers was not puniſhed in the ſame manner, becauſe the New-Yorkers approved of the deſtruction of the tea at Boſton, but becauſe he perſiſted in a notorious falſehood; for he was repeatedly aſſured, that he was at liberty to carry what tea he had on board back to England. If the tea at Charlestown was, as Vindex alledges, intentionally deſtroyed, and all HONEST MEN approve the action, why do not all HONEST MEN avow it? But perhaps the honour of theſe people conſiſts in doing honeſt and praiſe-worthy actions in ſecret and by ſtealth, and in committing violence and rapine in open defiance of law and decency. Does Vindex juſtify them for not avowing the action, becauſe they would then be called upon to pay for the tea, and yet pretend that they are influenced by the principles of honeſty in ſeizing another perſon's goods, and then refuſing to ſatisfy him for them. If theſe are his ſentiments relati e to right and wrong, let me ſtrenuouſly recommend it to him to viſit the court of Britain, where the man who can ſo eaſily change the nature of virtue and vice will be ſure to meet with a warm reception.

And does Vindex ſeriouſly think that it is impoſſible to condemn an Action, and yet approve the principle which gave it birth? Is it ſtrange that good and upright motives ſhould ſometimes be productive of bad conſequences? Or to ſpeak in plainer language. Does he really believe that the deſtruction of the tea by the Boſtonians, and their ſtruggles for the preſervation of their liberties, are equally laudable, or equally reprehenſible? Before he can prove this, he muſt firſt demonſtrate, that a reſolution to retain what they poſſeſs, and an attack on the natural rights of others, are equally conſiſtent with the fundamental principles of equity. But theſe are "paradox-"es" which even "the equivocal ſubtilty of a LAWYER" cannot "reconcile." Let us ſee therefore how this part of the argument is miſrepreſented, in order to leave room for a refutation of it. It is much to be regretted, that a writer of ſuch well-known abilities ſhould have recourſe to ſuch pitiful ſtratagems; from a miniſterial hireling they might have been expected, but when a Gentleman of ſuch extenſive abilities ſtands forth the champion of liberty and the criterion of knowledge, they are alike ſurpriſing and evaſive. Columbus ſpeaking of the Boſtonians, ſays, "and the people of Boſton "however reprehenſible from the mode of oppoſition, are, from "the generous love of freedom which inſpired it, entitled to "our warmeſt and moſt ſtrenuous aſſiſtance. Yet we ſhould only aſ-"ſiſt them while they act on legal principles; wherefore until "they have repaired the injuries they have committed, they ought "not to be countenanced by a free and honeſt people." Was it generous, manly, or liberal in Vindex to cull out ſuch parts of this quotation, as would tend to repreſent Columbus as ſaying, that "right or wrong we ought to aſſiſt the Boſtonians," and to omit thoſe words which expreſly declare that we ought only to aſſiſt them while they act on legal principles, and that we ſhould with-hold that aſſiſtance until they had repaired the injuries they had committed. I am truly proud of an argument which ſuch a ſoaring Genius could not refute, and ſtill repeat, that we ought in the moſt expreſſive terms to diſapprove of the deſtruction of the tea, though we ought with united hearts and hands to applaud and ſupport that Spirit of Freedom from whence this depredation proceeded. The effect and the efficient are ſometimes exceedingly diſſimilar, and fatal experience may convince us that the beſt deſigns are often badly executed; notwithſtanding which, the heart ought not to be condemned for the errors of the underſtanding. A people warmed with reſentment will even in the moſt laudable purſuits be guilty of crimes which neither law, reaſon, or policy can juſtify; and which frequently involve the perpetrators in thoſe very evils which they were intended to prevent. But the virtue of the intention can neither in morality or politics be admitted as a juſtification of crimes committed in the proſecution of it, nor as an exemption from the puniſhment of them. The MAGIC WAND cannot boaſt a power equal to the Logic of Vindex, before whom all vices become virtues at the approach of ſtate neceſſity; and who under the dangerous ſanction of SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST, would reverſe the firſt laws of nature, and baniſh integrity and mutual confidence from among mankind, ſubſtituting in their ſtead a new axiom, INTEREST IS THE BEST POLICY.

The triumph of this Logician is not however complete, until he thinks he has demonſtrated that Columbus is reduced to "ſtrange "abſurdities, groſs palpable contradictions" in his animadverſions on the act of Parliament, generally denominated the Boſton port bill; and indeed it is almoſt inhuman to rob poor Vindex of the pleaſure which reſults to him from this ſagacious diſcovery. But here his wit either runs retrogade with his underſtanding, or having a BAD CAUSE and a LARGE FEE, he has deſignedly put in practice his old TRICK, of obſcuring where he cannot convince. As in all civilized countries the demands of juſtice ought in the firſt inſtance to be ſatisfied, even an act of deſpotiſm ſo far as it tends to procure this deſirable end is by Columbus approved of, when the circumſtances of the caſe leave no other mode of obtaining it. But ſays Vindex, "we "are even challenged to point out a more Legal way of levying "the damages on the Boſtonians." Has this been done even by the unfathomable penetration of this profound Politician! No, this towering Advocate for independance has contented himſelf with a criticiſm on the word Legal, forgetting that even the wiſer Vindex has adopted ſtate neceſſity as a law which juſtifies the ſeizure of property, to which the eſtabliſhed laws of the land gave no right. But when he talks of the Britiſh Parliament being mentioned as a Legal Tribunal over the Americans, he certainly meant to ridicule where he could not reply. Wherein has it been ſaid, that the Boſtonians are now called upon in a Legal manner to pay for the Tea; it is only ſaid that they are called upon in a Deſpotic Manner, juſtified in a great degree by neceſſity, to ſatisfy the demands of juſtice; and as before a legal tribunal (which ſurely implies the Britiſh Parliament not to be one) they would be compelled to pay the coſts of a ſuit, ſo ought they now in juſtice to defray the expences of the armament until the time of paying for the Tea. Where now are the "ſtrange abſurdities, the groſs palpable contradictions" in this advocate for the late Parliamentary Edict, who conſidering it as the only mode of compelling a reparation for the injuries committed, ſo far as it tended to procure that reparation approved it, and in every other inſtance condemned it. But Vindex who declared "doubt "to be little leſs then deſertion," was determined to take every thing for granted which could poſſibly operate in his favour. But theſe fine ſpun evaſive declamations of Vindex are trifling, when contraſted with his Magic tranſmigration of the words, "Act of "Parliament" into Tribunal," whereto he was certainly induced by the opportunity which it would give him of diſplaying his own rhetoric, and alarming the paſſions of his "Countrymen." Good Mr. Vindex, thou mirrour of truth, candour and conſiſtency, bluſh, bluſh I ſay, if thy profeſſion has yet left thee one ſpark of modeſty, when thou readeſt the many fine and AFFECTED periods which thou haſt fabricated from this phraſeology. It was never doubted but the Tribunal of a Britiſh Parliament might AFFECT US, though it is alledged, and I apprehend univerſally admitted, that the particular Act of Parliament relative to Boſton never can AFFECT US; and has not Columbus ſaid, that whenever we ſhall be madly guilty of a ſimilar offence, a ſimilar law may perhaps be enacted to puniſh us. There is nothing eaſier than to pervert any reaſoning whatever, by ſelecting particular parts of ſentences relating immediately to the ſame ſubject; but whenever men of learning and capacity are reduced to this pitiful ſhift, we may be ſure that they want to confound the underſtanding, well aware that the judgment would repel their arguments. Without meaning to retaliate in this unwarrantable manner, I might tell Vindex that the iſſuing of an execution againſt the body before the offence is committed, is a degree of ſeverity and abſurdity which has hitherto eſcaped even a Britiſh Parliament, and were I diſpoſed to cavil with particular expreſſions, I might juſtly aſk Vindex from whence he has collected the novel doctrine, that the deciſions of the Britiſh Parliament muſt be "ALL partial arbi-"trary and ruinous from the VERY NATURE OF ITS CONSTITU-"TION?" But he had promiſed not to be cool, it would therefore be miraculous if he had been conſiſtent. This pillar of freedom, this mighty Atlas who has ſo long and ſo ably ſupported the intereſts of his country in a public character, ought not to quarrel with the puny Columbus, merely becauſe his ſhoulders are not broad enough to uphold a part of the ſame mighty fabric, or becauſe he is unwilling to combine the Thiſtle and the Roſe. The leeks and onions of Egypt may taſte ſavoury to the luxurious appetite of a Vindex, but Columbus would much rather enjoy the milk and honey of his native ſoil.

Having now done what I thought due to the original eſſay which has ſo highly alarmed Vindex as being dangerous to his country, and freed it from thoſe fancied contradictions and abſurdities which were only diſcernible to a diſcontented partizan, I might with great propriety proceed to point out ſome ſentiments in his florid compoſition, at which, though his patriotiſm might exult, I am convinced his humanity would ſhudder; but as the "VIPER yet ſleeps un-ſecking of revenge," let me juſt remind Vindex, that his deſcent from a Briton is the nobleſt boaſt his birth e'er gave him, and the moſt glorious triumph of his countrymen. Did not the reaſon firſt aſſigned prudently enjoin ſilence, I might perhaps, on ſome future occaſion enlarge on this ſubject, as the diſtinction which Vindex makes between Britons and Americans is equally unworthy of himſelf, and dangerous to the peace of his country. But it is to be hoped, that "the time will come, the happy ÆRA will arrive," when all ſuch diſtinctions and jealouſies ſhall be obliterated, and harmony and univerſal joy prevail over all this extenſive continent.

11th July, 1774. COLUMBUS.

[Mr. Cornwall's ſpeech continued from our Laſt.]

Authentic account of Tueſday's debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for repealing the TEA DUTY in America.

whether it is prudent to repeal this tax at this critical juncture? The Americans ſay, reſtore us to the ſame ſituation we were in before the ſtamp-act paſſed. Suppoſe we do, we put them in a worſe ſituation than they are now in. The conſumer of a pound of tea before that act took place, paid 12 d. by this act he pays only 3 d. the conſumer therefore certainly gains 9 d. by every pound he uſes. This tax upon tea is certainly not uncommercial, becauſe tea is much cheaper now than before; and therefore I cannot think it can have any aſpect of grievance as a commercial tax. What then are we to expect, if we ſhew ſuch a puſillanimous timidity in repealing this act, merely becauſe they object to it? On the queſtion of right they will certainly conſider us in a more contemptuous light than they ever yet did. Let me aſk what anſwer they will give, when after this the Americans ſhall voluntarily apply to repeal the duty on wine, &c. the ſame principle as operates for the repeal of this, will go to that. I do not ſee what anſwer you can give, nor where the complaint is likely to ſtop, until you have given up the whole; and by that means America itſelf. If you perſiſt in the meaſures you have began with, I think there is not a doubt of your ſucceeding, and become, if I may uſe the word, victorious; but I would have this victory obtained by a firm, conſiſtent, juſt, and manly conduct. I do not ſee what line of diſcrimination you can draw; for many parts of America have in a meaſure diſobeyed the precepts of this country, and behaved much in the ſame manner as Boſton. It has been ſaid, and it is a doctrine I readily agree to, that you ought to twine the olive branch round the ſword; but if, Sir, they will return to their duty as they ought to do, the ſword will have no edge. Let us not give way to falſe conceits, or factious proceedings; be calm, and perſiſt in a juſt conduct. Deep as our debt is on account of America, you will be deprived of a 4th part of the revenue, in the day when the ſyſtem of taxation will be found neceſſary for carrying on the ſupplies of war, and the exigencies of government; and when buſineſs muſt be ſtopt, without ſome reſource of ſupply, there then wont be found two voices about taxing America.

Mr. Cornwall's throwing reflections on the repeal of the ſtamp-act, and on the conduct of the Rockingham adminiſtration, called up Mr. Edmund Burke; who on this occaſion is univerſally allowed to have excelled himſelf, and to have made the moſt maſterly ſpeech that has perhaps been ever uttered in a public Aſſembly.

He ſpoke upwards of two hours, and the attention of the houſe continued as fixed at the laſt moment as at the firſt.

After ſhewing the inutility of the tax, and its miſchievous conſequences to the liberties of America, and to the trade of every part of the Britiſh empire, he turned to the defence of the adminiſtration of his friends with whom he ſaid he had begun his political career, and with whom he has continued to act, and to think ever ſince. He entered minutely into their ſituation at the time of the repeal of the ſtamp-act, which gave occaſion to the introduction of many curious and intereſting anecdotes.

By an exact detail of facts, not queſtioned by any body who ſpoke in the debate, he proved invincibly his queſtion, that the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham was by far the moſt conſiſtent, judicious, firm and reſolute, that this nation has had for many years, notwithſtanding the indefatigable induſtry of hired libellers, whiſperers, and every kind of railers, to propagate the contrary opinion.

He admitted that his party were, and are ſtill, timid and fearful of throwing this empire into the calamities of a civil war; but whilſt they had power they had manfully reſiſted the influence under which all others had bowed; they had ſtrengthened inſtead of impairing, the liberty of the country, and had ſteadily maintained her peace at home, and her reputation abroad. That however careful of their country, they had none of the little cares of themſelves, and had no fears for loſs of place or emolument.

His next object was to ſhew the falſhood and futility of that aſſertion, that the repeal of the ſtamp-act had produced the diſturbances in America. This he did in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, by an accumulation of dates, records, and authorities of all ſorts.

He ſhewed that America had been inflamed by taxes, quieted by their repeal, and inflamed again by being taxed again. He proved by facts, that whenever we have given way, on the point immediately in litigation, America has on her ſide, had no retroſpect, nor diſputed captiouſly the payment of old ſtanding taxes. But when we have impoſed new taxes, ſhe has conſtantly diſputed the old; and when we have puſhed matters to extremity, ſhe has diſputed every thing.

This led him to go to the bottom of the evil, by laying open the whole policy of this kingdom with regard to the colonies, which he deduced from their firſt ſettlement to the commencement of the preſent reign. In this part he ſhewed a moſt profound knowledge of that capital concern. At the period of the peace, he entered largely into the cauſes of the deviation from the ancient uniform of colony government, and the conſequences of that deviation.

This led into a detached examination of the characters of the ſeveral miniſters who had conducted affairs ſince America had engroſſed the attention of Government; and, as the characters of men muſt have influence on their conduct, he drew at large the pictures of George Grenville, Charles Townſhend, and Lord Chatham. No part of the ſpeech was more admired than this was.

In this wonderfully critical ſituation, of giving the characters of men, ſome living, ſome very lately dead, in the very midſt of their friends and enemies, their partizans and their rivals: This extraordinary ſpeaker had the rare talent of doing juſtice to their virtues, and at the ſame time marking their errors, in ſo nice and judicious a manner, that chargeable neither with flattery or calumny, the friends and foes of thoſe great men acquieſced in the juſtneſs of the portraits.

The end of all was a ſtrong and pathetic exhortation to a change of the preſent and late ſchemes of American governments.

Mr. Wedderburne. I am not willing to trouble the Houſe long upon this occaſion, as it is impoſſible to ſay any thing that has not been touched on before; but I cannot agree to the characters the honourable gentleman has given; I differ much from him in the character of that great man (Mr. Grenville) of whom I ſhall always ſpeak with veneration; but I cannot help thinking, Sir, that if you repeal this act, the Americans will conſider your weakneſs in the higheſt degree, and receive it in the ſame manner as if you had done it through fear. The diſpoſition to deny your authority in America, was long before the paſſing or repealing the ſtamp-act. The Aſſembly addreſs the Council, how an act of this legiſlature came to be enrolled in their ſtatute book, not aſſented to by them. Was this not a flagrant inſtance of their rebellious diſpoſition? They conſider all the acts that reſtrain trade as illegal, and they want to treat

with you upon an independent footing; but if you give up this tax, it is not here that you are to ſtop; you will be required to give up much more, nay, to give up all. Much has been ſaid about requiſition; but I wiſh gentlemen would conſider how, and in what manner, the Miniſters of this country, treating with the Aſſemblies of America, are to raiſe the money without the aid of their legiſlature.

Mr. Burke roſe to explain, that he did not mean to caſt the leaſt ſtur upon the character of Mr. Greenville; and concluded with ſaying, he would not raiſe the bodies of the dead, to make them vampires to ſuck out the virtues of the living.

Mr. C. Fox. Let us conſider, Sir, what is the ſtate America appears in to this country; they will appear as uſeful ſubjects, if you uſe them with that temper and lenity which you ought to do. When the ſtamp-act was repealed, murmurs ceaſed, and quiet ſucceeded. Taxes have produced a contrary behaviour; they have been ſucceeded by riots and diſturbances. Here is an abſolute dereliction of the authority of this country. It has been ſaid, that America has not been repreſented here, but virtually the Americans are full as virtually taxed, as virtually repreſented. A tax can only be laid for three purpoſes: the firſt for a commercial regulation, the ſecond for a revenue, and the third for aſſerting your right. As to the two firſt, it has clearly been denied it is for neither; as to the latter, it is only done with a view to irritate and declare war there, which, if you perſiſt in, I am clear of opinion you will effect, or force into OPEN REBELLION.

Lord Beauchamp. Sir I ſhould not intrude at this late hour of the night, did I not wiſh to expreſs my thoughts, that the Americans are not contending for the mode of taxation, but the right. Some years ago, when this act was paſſed, combinations took place, in order to oppoſe that authority which you wiſh to exert. Meaſures are now adopted to induce them to conſent to this act, not by force, but by means which I hope will bring them to a ſenſe of their duty. Had this repeal been propoſed ſome ſeſſions ago, I ſhould moſt probably have adopted it; but the preſent diſturbances in America totally prevent my giving my conſent to it. I think it impracticable to repeal it, becauſe we give up our right; and I am not right to ſay, that no future moment I would tax America. There may be times when the neceſſity of ſupplying the exigences of this country may demand that aid; and therefore I would exert our authority now by a practicable claim of right, which I hope will not hereafter be diſputed.

General Burgoyne. Sir, I look upon America to be our child, which I think we have already ſpoiled by too much indulgence. We are deſired to conciliate meaſures with the Americans; I look upon this meaſure to have a total different effect; I think it a miſuſe of time to go into a committee, and that even the enquiry, the news of which will ſoon reach America, will tend to nothing but to raiſe heats, and not appeaſe, but irritate and diſturb the more. It is ſaid, if you remove this duty, you will remove all grievances in America; but I am apprehenſive that it is the right of taxation they contend about, and not the tax; it is the independant ſtate of that country upon the legiſlature of this, which is contended for; but, Sir, I am ready to reſiſt that propoſition, and to contend, at any future time, againſt ſuch independence. I will not enter into the characters of people, nor will I call the great perſon who planned theſe meaſures a cherubim, ſeraphim, or archangel; but, as a man, I believe he has a good head, and an honeſt heart. [The Houſe here ſeemed very noiſy, and did not attend, being tired with the debate, thinking that the General belonged rather to the heavy, than the light horſe.] He ſat down, concluding that he wiſhed to ſee America convinced by perſuation rather than the ſword.

Mr. T. Townſhend. Sir, I wiſh much to go into a committee upon this occaſion, becauſe the tea-duy, as an object of revenue, is unworthy your conſideration; but it is an object, which, when once removed from the Americans, will give eaſe and ſatisfaction to their minds; and it is preſerved by you merely to keep up a continual conteſt. I will not go back to the ground of arguments which has been ſo often trod, and which I wiſh had not been brought forth as the ground of former proceedings, mixing them with the preſent. I ſhall look upon this committee (if granted) as the prelude to that peace and quietneſs which you want to reſtore to America, and ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative.

Lord Clare. Every man who has ſpoke on this occaſion, prudently has avoided going into any thing that gave riſe to the original taxation. I am ſorry to find that there is even a negative voice againſt continuing this tax; but as I find there is a diſſention upon the occaſion, it will give room to the Americans to ſay that the queſtion was much debated, and far from being unanimous; they will, upon that account, hold reſiſtance to the meaſure to be a good ground for ſome time or other producing a repeal. I could have wiſhed to have ſeen the Houſe nearly unanimous againſt the motion, as I am afraid our differences here will countenance reſiſtance there. Would they have us ſurrender the right of Great-Britain? It is impoſſible, in the nature of things that he can carry this queſtion; and inſtead of my honourable friend (Mr. Fuller) wiſhing to reſtore peace and quietude, he will find he is whetting his ſword that it may cut with a keener edge.

Mr. Buller. Sir, I would treat the Americans as ſubjects to Great-Britain, and think them liable to be taxed as well as any others. I am afraid that the effect of all theſe diſturbances has been owing to a change of meaſures in this country. I think a repeal of this act will have a bad effect, and you will not know where it will end.

Mr Frederick Montague. Sir, I feel a ſtrong inclination to trouble the Houſe on this occaſion. There muſt be one ſupreme right of taxing, I allow, but I think it inexpedient at preſent to exerciſe it, and the only proper way of taxation of America through the medium of commerce, and not by hard money. If this motion is rejected, I do not think it will carry the appearance as if we meant to be pacific.

Col. Barre. I have ſpoken, Sir, fully on this affair, in what I have ſaid at different times before, and it is impoſſible to tread the ſame ground, and to make it pleaſant to the hearers. It has been ſaid that millions have been collected from America for the uſe of this country: but it ought to be conſidered, that the ſtroke of war has been given in different parts of his majeſty's dominions, ſometimes neceſſary in one, ſometimes in another, and wherever an injury has been ſtruck there, Great-Britain reſents it. This tax has been ſaid to be not a fruitful one; I think it a very fruitful one, for it has produced riots and diſturbances; it has been reſiſted, it has done its duty, let us diſmiſs it. I have been much quoted for requiſitions: if you will make them with ſome addreſs they will comply. I have been alſo quoted for the olive branch; I ſay, you have let ſlip ſeveral millions in the eaſt, and now look for a revenue from a pepper-corn in the weſt. This you will have to lay to your charge, that you will wet your ſwords in the bowels of your own ſubjects, and and have maſſacred many of your fellow-creatures who do not know under what conſtitution of government they live, by enforcing this tax. You will at laſt reſort to that romantic idea of requiſition. The Houſe was very noiſy, and not giving much attention to him, prevented him from going on or ſpeaking as he had uſually done, and confuſed him ſo much, that the little argument he had, he took not as a military officer the advantaged ground.

Lord North ſaid, he was aſhamed to take up the time of the Houſe at that late hour of the night, and more ſo, as what he had to ſay related chiefly to himſelf. He gave an account of the letter which Mr Burke had read from Lord Hillſborough to the Americans, and ſtated the matter of its contents in a far more ſenſible light than had before appeared. His Lordſhip ſaid, this letter of conceſſion was ſo far from quieting the minds of the Americans, that they were guilty of all riots and diſturbances; that the non-importation agreement was as impudent and futile a meaſure as ever exiſted; and ſaid, he was glad he did not at that time, propoſe the repeal of this tax, when all the reſolutions of the town-meetings denied the authority of this country. Nothing but wiſdom on our ſide, and prudence on theirs, can bring them to a better temper. The Tea tax is not an inconſiderable revenue. Convince your colonies that you are able, and not afraid to controul them, and, depend upon it, obedience in them will be the reſult of your deliberation; and let us conduct ourſelves with firmneſs and deliberation throughout the whole of theſe meaſures, and there is no doubt but peace and quietude will ſoon be reſtored.

Mr Dowdeſwell. I wiſh the noble Lord would conſider what will be the reſult of theſe meaſures. I apprehend the conſequences will be dangerous. We are now in great difficulties; let us reſolve to do juſtice before it is too late.

The queſtion for the repeal of the tea duty was then put, and the Houſe divided, ayes, 49, noes, 182.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, March 26. All the troops which had received orders to march towards the Turkiſh territories in May, have now received orders to begin their march immediately. The ambaſſador of a certain great court having enquired, in the name of his Royal Maſter; the reaſon of the motions obſerved in our armies, received for anſwer, "That as the new Sultan had juſt aſcended the throne, whoſe diſpoſition was not yet known, it was no more than common prudence in the Emperor to put his frontier provinces in a proper ſtate of defence."

Prince Rohan, the French ambaſſador here, has not appeared at court theſe three weeks.

Intelligence has been received from Conſtantinople that on the 17th ult. Soliman Bey was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary from the Porte to his imperial Majeſty. He was to ſet out from the army of the Grand Vizir the firſt inſtant, with a numerous and grand train. We impatiently wait for his arrival, as war or peace with the Turks will undoubtedly be determined by his firſt audience.

VIENNA, March 29th, The Cordon of Troops cantoned along the confines of Tranſilvania, Sclavonia, and Hungary, conſiſting of 49,500 men, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at an hours warning; vaſt quantities of military ſtores have been lately ſent down the Danube for that ſervice—Couriers arrive almoſt daily from Peterſburg and Berlin, but their contents have not as yet tranſpired; though it is imagined this Court will not long remain neutral.

Warſaw, March 26. We hitherto hoped, that by this time the affairs of this Republic would have been entirely ſettled, but to our ſorrow, we find juſt the contrary, and every thing becomes more and more in confuſion. The Pruſſian troops in our territories increaſe every day. The inhabitants of Great Poland have juſt formed a new confederacy to put themſelves under the Pruſſian protection, in order to get rid of all the troubles under which they have hitherto laboured. The Ruſſian General Romanius has ſent orders to the Magiſtrates of Cracow to provide for a Ruſſian garriſon of 10,000 men for ſix months upon their own expences. A new Auſtrian army of 20,000 men is ordered into this republic, and, in ſhort, nothing but danger theatens us, ſo that the Delegates have reſolved to ſend deputies to all thoſe powers who are guarantees to the Poliſh republic, to lay before them the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, and to implore their aſſiſtance. It is likewiſe whiſpered here that the Delegates are willing to put themſelves under the protection of a certain powerful court, in caſe they ſhould find no redreſs from their guarantees, which intention is foreſeen by the three united powers, for which purpoſe they ſend vaſt numbers of troops into this Republic.

The affairs of the Diſſidents have been decided by the Delegates, that they ſhall have all the rights and privileges equally with the Romiſh Church, only that no Diſſident ſhall be qualified to be a member of the legiſlative body, or to ſit upon the bench of juſtice; but the Diſſidents are not ſatisfied with this ſentence, and have appealed to the full aſſembly of the Diet.

The Deputies of Dantzic have received an anſwer from our King, that as they have choſen the court of Peterſburgh for their mediator, he could not do the leaſt thing in it at preſent.

Dantzick, April 8. The inſolent exertion of power which the Pruſſians now exerciſe over the inhabitants of this city is almoſt inconceivable; no perſons property is now ſafe. All the ſoldiers who have lately arrived, added to thoſe before here, are more than 11,000 men, and they are all quartered, with a great number of horſes, upon the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and if the people make any oppoſition to ſuch arbitrary proceedings, force and the greateſt cruelty are uſed. Three of the Magiſtrates, and and ſome of the principal burghers, who have refuſed to take the oath of allegiance to his Pruſſian Majeſty are confined and their goods ſeized.

They write from Thorn, that many of the Pruſſian troops there, are now employed in rebuilding and repairing the fortifications of that city.

LONDON, April 24.

By the laſt letters from Paris we learn that the diſpoſition of the court is greatly changed, the Marſhal Duc de Broglio having been appointed to one of the moſt lucrative military governments in France.

By a letter from Vienna, of good credit, we are informed, that they continue enliſting men in every corner of the Emperor's dominions; and that orders have been iſſued from court that all perſons out of employment in all the counties under the imperial juriſdiction ſhall be impreſſed.

A letter received from Madraſs mentions the great advantage the capture of Tanjour will be to the India company. The captains who were at the ſiege will receive about 800l. ſterling each, prize money, and the ſubaltern officers about 400l.. The company is to have a tribute of 100 lacks of rupees from one of the princes of the Carnatic, for being put in poſſeſſion of Tanjour. This letter alſo mentions, that the India Company have ſettled matters with Sujah Dowla, who has agreed to pay the company 50 lacks of rupees, for being allowed to take poſſeſſion of the province of Korah and Alahabad, in which the company are to protect him on his paying the military expences.

We hear that a ſubcription, under the inſpection of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, will immediately be ſet on foot, for the erecting a monument, in the Poet's corner, Weſtminſter-Abbey, to the memory of the late Dr. Goldſmith, and that his friend Dr. Johnſon is to perform the laſt kind office for him, by writing an inſcription.

We hear from Wincheſter that the commanding officer of the regiment now quartered there, which is ſhortly to embark for America, is practiſing the officers and ſerjeants in a new kind of exerciſe, viz. throwing the ſpontoon and halbert after the manner of the javelin; which our greateſt connoiſſeurs in the art militaire think vaſtly ſuperior to the fuſil, and that it will give thoſe troops a great advantage over the Indians at buſh-fighting, being better calculated for ſurprizes, as doing execution without giving any alarm.

BOSTON, June 13.

We hear his Excellency Governor Gage now reſides at Danvers, about four Miles from the Town of Salem, at the elegant Country houſe of the Hon. Robert Hooper, Eſq;

Laſt Thurſday a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on the Governor, with the following Anſwer to his Speech at the opening of the Seſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to both Houſes of the General Aſſembly, at the opening of this Seſſion, has been read and conſidered with all due Attention in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Your Excellency has therein ſignified to us, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed "to appoint you Governor and Captain-General of his Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that your Commiſſion has been read and publiſhed:" We congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe Arrival, and honour you in the moſt exalted Station in this Province; and confiding in your Excellency that you will make the known Conſtitution and Charter of the Province the Rules of your Adminiſtration; we beg Leave to aſſure you, that nothing, on our Part, ſhall be wanting that may contribute to render the ſame eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and to aid your Excellency in promoting the Proſperity of his Majeſty's Government and the Welfare of our Conſtitution: and we thank your Excellency for the Aſſurances you are pleaſed to give of your Concurrence with us therein.

It gives us Pain to be informed by your Excellency, that you have the King's particular Commands for holding the General Court at Salem, "from the firſt Day of this Inſtant, June, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his Royal Will and Pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton." We are entirely at a loſs for the Cauſe of this Command, as we cannot conceive any public Utility ariſing from it, and both we and our Conſtituents are now ſuffering the Inconveniences of it.

The Removal of the Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, its ancient and only convenient Seat, has very lately given great Diſcontent to the good people of this Province; and we cannot but think that Miſrepreſentations, from Perſons reſiding in this Province, have induced his Majeſty's Miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty to lay your Excellency under an Injunction, whereby the people are, in this inſtance, deprived of the Benefit of that diſcretionary Power, which is veſted in the Governor by Charter, and has been exerciſed by former Governors, of determining in ſuch Caſe for the good of the Province: We confide however, in your Excellency's Impartiality and Juſtice, that the true State of this Province, and the Character of his Majeſty's Subjects in it, their Loyalty to their Sovereign, their Affection for the parent Country, as well as their invincible Attachments to their juſt Rights and Liberties, will be laid before his Majeſty; and we hope by theſe Means your Excellency will be the happy inſtrument of removing the Diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, and reſtoring Harmony which has too long been interrupted by the Artifices of deſigning Men.

Your Excellency has laid no particular buſineſs before us, excepting the Supply of the Treaſury for the Support of Government, for the enſuing Year, to which we ſhall give our immediate Attention, as alſo to any other Matters your Excellency may pleaſe to lay before us, and give that Diſpatch to the public Buſineſs, which the manifold and great Inconveniences of our preſent Situation will admit.

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, before they proceeded to Buſineſs in Salem, on Wedneſday laſt, came into the following Reſolutions, and ordered the ſame to be entered on their Journals, viz.

Reſolved, That by the Royal Charter of this Province, the Power of convening, proroguing and adjourning the Great and General Court of Aſſembly, from Time to Time, is veſted in the Governor, to be exerciſed as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and for the good of the People.---Therefore,

Reſolved, That it is clearly the Opinion of this Houſe, that whenſoever the Governor of the Province doth convene or hold the General Aſſembly at any Time or Place unneceſſarily, or merely in Obedience to an Inſtruction, and without exerciſing that Judgement and Diſcretion of his own, with which by Charter he is ſpecially veſted for the Good of the Province, it is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the Letter, as well as the Intention and Spirit of the Charter.

Reſolved, That the Town of Boſton hath, from the earlieſt Times of this Province, been judged, and ſtill is, on various Accounts, the moſt convenient Place for holding the General Aſſembly, and accordingly ample Proviſion is there made for the Accommodation for the ſaid General Aſſembly, at a very great Expence to the People of this Province.

Reſolved, As the clear Opinion of this Houſe, that the General Aſſembly cannot be removed from its ancient Seat, the Court-Houſe in Boſton, and held in any other Place, without great and manifold Inconveniences to the Members thereof, and Injury and Damage to thoſe who have neceſſary Buſineſs to tranſact with the ſaid General Aſſembly; many of which Inconveniences have been clearly ſtated, and expreſſed by former Houſes of Repreſentatives as appear by their Journals.

Reſolved, That this Houſe can ſee no neceſſity for the Removal of the General Aſſembly from its ancient and only convenient Place the Court-Houſe in Boſton, to the Town of Salem; and the Removal of the ſaid Aſſembly from the Court-Houſe in Boſton, without neceſſity is at all Times conſidered to be a very great Grievance.

In COUNCIL, June 9, 1774.

ORDERED,

That Jeremiah Powell, William Sever, and Jedediah Preble, Eſquires, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following Addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the preſent General Court.

THOMAS FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

To His EXCELLENCY
THOMAS GAGE, Eſq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, &c. &c.

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the ſaid province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to the two Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion has been duly conſidered by this Board.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you to the government of this province, we take this opportunity to wait on you with our gratulations on that occaſion.

Your Excellency has arrived at a juncture when the harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your ſtation, though elevated, muſt needs be rendered leſs agreeable to you than it would have been: But if you ſhould be the happy inſtrument of reſtoring in any meaſure that harmony, and of extricating the province from their preſent embarraſments, you will doubtleſs conſider theſe happy effects as more than a compenſation for any inconveniencies ariſing to you from the peculiar circumſtances of the times. His Majeſty's faithful Council will, on all occaſions, cheerfully co-operate with your Excellency in every attempt for accompliſhing thoſe deſirable ends.

We wiſh your Excellency every felicity: the greateſt of a political nature, both to yourſelf and the province is, that your adminiſtration in the principles and general conduct of it, may be a happy contraſt to that of your two immediate predeceſſors: it is irkſome to us to cenſure any one, but we are conſtrained to ſay there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progreſs of the diſunion between Britain and the Colonies, and the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this Province—a province, to which the latter of them, in an eſpecial manner, owed his beſt ſervices, and whoſe liberties and rights he was under every obligation of duty and gratitude to ſupport.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or "abridgment." Theſe as it is our indiſpenſible duty, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to maintain to the utmoſt of our power, in perfect conſiſtence however with the trueſt loyalty to the crown; the juſt prerogatives of which your Excellency will ever find this board zealous to ſupport.

Permit us, Sir, on this occaſion, to expreſs the firmeſt confidence that, under their preſent grievances, the people of this province will not in vain look to your Excellency for your paternal aid and aſſiſtance; and, as the great end of government is the good of the people, that your experience and abilities will be applied to attain that end; the ſteady purſuit of which, at the ſame time it inſures their confidence and eſteem, will be a ſource of the trueſt enjoyment and ſelf-approbation.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance you have given, "that you shall with pleasure concur with the two houses to the utmost of your power in all matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the province;" and your Excellency may be assured that we shall contribute every thing on our part to promote measures of so salutary a tendency.

The Committee appointed to present the foregoing address, waited on his Excellency therewith yesterday, and read as far as that part which reflects on the administration of his Excellency's two immediate predecessors, when he desired the Chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would assign his reasons for refusing to receive it, in a message to the council, and on the same day sent by the Secretary the following message:

Gentlemen of the Council,

I Cannot receive an address which contains indecent reflections on my predecessors who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their conduct approved by the King.

I consider this address as an insult upon his Majesty, and the Lords of his Privy Council, and an affront to myself.

June 20, The late Hon. House of Representatives of this Province having finished all the public business of importance that hath been before them, on Friday came into the following resolutions, present 129 Members and only 12 Dissentients, viz

WHEREAS this House, taking into consideration the many distresses and difficulties to which the American Colonies, and this Province in particular, are and must be reduced by the operation of certain late Acts of Parliament, have determined that it is highly expedient that a Committee should be appointed to meet, as soon as may be, the Committees that are and shall be appointed by the several Colonies on this Continent, to consult together upon the present state of the colonies, and so deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures to be by them recommended to all the colonies, for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil ind religious, and the restoration of that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, most ardently desired by all good men. And the Honourable James Bowdoin, Esq; the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs. are appointed a Committee on the part of this Province, for the purposes aforesaid; any three of whom to be a quorum to meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Burgesses, or Representatives, or by Convention, or by Committees of Correspondence appointed by the respective Houses of Assembly, in the City of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judged most suitable by the joint Committees on the 1st of September next. And whereas this House did resolve, that there be paid to said Committee out of the public Treasury, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the same.—And said resolve was sent up to the honourable Board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred with the resolve of the House, but his Excellency the Governor declined his consent to the same.—Wherefore this House would recommend, and they do hereby accordingly recommend to the several Towns and Districts within this Province, that each town and district, raise, collect and pay, to the Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; of Boston, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS by the fifteenth Day of August next agreeable to a list herewith exhibited, being each town's and district's proportion of said sum, according to the last Province tax, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed; they on their return to be accountable for the same.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the Towns of Boston and Charlestown, are at this time suffering under the hand of Power, by the shutting up the Harbour by an armed force, which in the opinion of this House is an invasion of the said towns, evidently designed to compel the inhabitants thereof to a submission to taxes imposed upon them without their consent: and whereas it appears to this House that this attack upon the said towns for the purpose aforesaid is an attack upon this whole Province and Continent which threatens the total destruction of the Liberties of all British America:

It is therefore RESOLVED, as the clear opinion of this House, that the inhabitants of the said towns ought to be relieved; and this House do recommend to all, and more especially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them speedy and constant relief in such way and manner as shall be most suitable to their circumstances, 'till the sense and advice of our sister Colonies shall be known: In full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience fortitude and perseverance, while they are thus called to endure this oppression, for the preservation of the Liberties of of their country.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this, and his Majesty's other colonies in North America, have long been struggling under the heavy hand of power; and our dutiful petitions for the redress of our intolerable grievances have not only been disregarded and frowned upon, but the design totally to alter the free constitution of civil government in British America, and establish arbitrary governments, and reduce the inhabitants to slavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined. It is therefore strongly recommended by this House, to the Inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the consumption of India teas, and as far as in them lies, discontinue the use of all goods and manufactures whatever, that shall be imported from the East Indies or Great Britain, until the the public grievances of America shall be radically and totally redressed. And it is also further recommended to all, that they give all possible encouragement to the manufactures of America. And it is moreover strongly recommended to the inhabitants aforesaid, that they use their utmost endeavours to suppress pedlars and petty chapmen (who are of late become a very great nuisance) by putting in execution the good and wholesome laws of the province for that purpose.

His Excellency the Governor having directed the Secretary to acquaint the two Houses that it was his Excellency's pleasure the General Assembly should be dissolved, and to declare the same dissolved accordingly; the Secretary went to the Court-House, and finding the door of the representatives chamber, locked, directed the messenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker that the Secretary had a message from his Excellency to the Hon. House, and desired he might be admitted to deliver it; the messenger returned, and said he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the House, and their orders were to keep the door fast: Whereupon the following proclamation was published on the stairs leading to the representatives chamber, in the presence of a number of the members of the House, and a number of other persons, and immediately after in Council.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.
by the GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION.
For dissolving the General Court.

WHereas the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in the present session of the General Court, make it necessary, for his Majesty's service that the said General Court should be dissolved,

I have therefore thought fit to dissolve the said General Court, and the said is hereby dissolved accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from any further attendance.

GIVEN under my hand, at Salem, the 17th day of June, 1774. in the 14th year of his Majesty's reign.

T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,
THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives it was resolved, on Friday last, as the opinion of the House, that considering the present state of the public affairs, it is highly proper that a day of prayer be observed in the several religious Assemblys, throughout the province; and that the members of the House recommend the same to their respective parish ministers.

We are authorised to inform the world, that at the last winter session, a bill pailed both Houses of Assembly, for incorporating a certain district into a town, by the name of BARRE;—which being presented to his Excellency Governor Hutchinson, he refused his assent to the bill—The House of Representatives for the future will take care to avoid the ill-timed complaisance of leaving a blank for the Governor to insert the name of the town.

The following is said to be a true list of the names of eleven of the Gentlemen who voted against a congress the remaining one is at present uncertain.

Col. Worthington, Col. Murray, Col. Jones, Major Ingersol, David Thatcher, Esq; Abijah White, Esq; Col. Bacon, Col. Day, Capt. Hayward of Easton, Mr. Samuel Field, Barnabas Freeman.

At a legal and very full meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, by adjournment at Faneuil Hall, June 17, 1774.

The Hon. John Adams, Esq; Moderator.

UPON a motion made, the town again entered into the consideration of that article in the warrant, viz. "To consider and determine what measures are to be taken upon the present exigency of our public affairs, more especially relative to the late edict of a British Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, and annihilating the trade of this town;" and after very serious debates thereon.

Voted (with only one dissentient) That the committee of correspondence, be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other colonies, acquainting them that we are not idle; that we are deliberating on the steps to be taken on the present exigences of our public affairs; that our brethren, the landed interest of this province, with an unexampled spirit and unanimity, are entering into a non-consumption agreement, and that we are waiting with anxious expectation for the result of a continental congress, whose meeting we impatiently desire, in whose wisdom and firmness we can confide, and in whose determinations we shall cheerfully acquiesce.

Agreeable to order, the committee of correspondence laid before the town such letters as they had received in answer to the circular letters wrote by them to the several colonies, and also the sea-port towns in this province, since the reception of the Boston port bill; and the same being publicly read,

Voted unanimously, that our warmest thanks be transmitted to our brethren on the continent, for that humanity, sympathy and affection with which they have been inspired, and which they have expressed towards this distressed town at this important season.

Voted unanimously, that the thanks of this town be, and hereby are, given to the committee of correspondence for their faithfulness, in the discharge of their trust, and that they be desired to continue their vigilance and activity in that service.

Whereas the overseers of the poor in the town of Boston are a body politic, by law constituted for the reception and distribution of charitable donations for the use of the poor of said town,

Voted, That all grants and donations to this town and the poor thereof at this distressed season, be paid and delivered into the hands of said overseers and by them appropriated and distributed in concert with the committee lately appointed by this town, for the consideration of ways and means for employing the poor.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday, the 27th instant.

The late town meeting was as full and respectable as ever was known; their unanimity and firmness was never exceeded; not one, though often called upon, had any thing to offer in favour of paying for the tea in compliance with the Boston port-bill;—all appeared disposed to stand the utmost efforts of tyranny, rather than make a free surrender of the rights of America.—The speeches made on the state of American affairs, would do honour to any Assembly.

Last Wednesday his Excellency Governor Wentworth of New-Hampshire, sent the following Message to the Honourable House of Representatives, then sitting at Portsmouth.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

AS I look upon the Measures entered upon by the House of Assembly, to be inconsistent with his Majesty's Service, and the good of the Government, it is my Duty, as far as in me lies, to prevent any Detriment that might arise from such Proceedings—I do therefore hereby Dissove the General Assembly of this Province, and it is Dissolved accordingly.

THE present aspect of public affairs is highly favourable to the liberties of America: Virginia is all in motion; and Maryland has made amazing progress for the short space since they have taken this fresh alarm from the Boston port bill. Meetings of towns, counties, and by delegates of the whole province, either have been held or are going rapidly on.

The zeal, firmness, and unanimity of our late House of Representatives, and the steady support they received from the Hon. his Majesty's Council, does honour to the good sense and patriotism of the parties who at this trying season committed the conservation of their inestimable and now much endangered rights into such worthy hands. Some exceptions we must allow there have been; but ignorance, ambition, for the fancied honours of commissions, civil and military, and rank cowardice respecting the event of contending to blood for our rights, daily giving way to the better information abounding thro' all ranks of people, afford us the comfortable hope that in a little time our House of Representatives shall emulate that of Virginia, in which a gentleman from thence says, there was not so much as a lukewarm member, much less a dissentient from the cause of his country.

We hear that the patriotic inhabitants of Philadelphia have generously voted to give the poor of this town 1500 barrels of flour, 500 of which, it said, may be soon expected.

To the Printer of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Sir,

THO' a writer of superior abilites may treat his adversaries with supercilious contempt, and perhaps pass unpunished, the censure of inferior scribblers can only serve to expose their malice, and display their ignorance to the world. It will readily be discernible to whom I allude, and I am bound to thank Vindex in the politest terms, for an illiberal invective, which I consider as an unparalleled instance of the generosity of the human heart. Without descending to particulars that he thought might put me to the blush, he has boldly combined all my errors into a system, and pronounced them wrong. This writer, after culling all the magazines, news papers, law books, and stealing a little from every fortunate trifle at hand in the hour of composition, has profited so little by the ingenious research, as to be a wretched politician still. I will not take part with the illiterate few, who think his pretentions to merit are justly founded; I require proofs that will stand the test, and will not yield to those wire-drawn efforts by which he endeavours to preserve his imaginary consequence. The most refined genius requires the habits of experience to perfect his merit: how then can this Self-Idol, so superficial in every discerning eye, court applause as a writer, while his effusions of sonorous nonsense, are as destitute of nervous elegance as of common sense. If he can wipe off these unjust accusations, these reproachful terms, that so highly dishonour the character of a scholar and a gentleman, Candidus will do him justice. He certainly could not be contemplating the benefits arising from a liberal education, when he condemned virulence, admired coolness, and yet suffered the former to vibrate through every part of his wretched and miserable rhapsody from beginning to end.

Does he mean to revive the obsolete customs of former ages, when all great men kept fools, while he claims the merit of filling up that distinguished rank for the public? If the asperity of the firm pen of a man of sense is sometimes to be dreaded, (of which he is very sensible) it is equally certain that the malignant acrimony of fools once made manifest, will ever after shrink from the touch of the all-destroying sponge, and be heard of no more. I know he admires smooth and deliberate sentiments, and would artfully insinuate, that the pieces he is afraid to attack, are unworthy of a strict scrutiny. The concise abuse in which he aims to excell, by reviling two signatures, levels him with that wretched crew of hackney scribblers, who have sense to cavil, but no judgment to convince. I examined the piece with an eye of severity to find argument, but in vain; it teemed with a discordant arrangement of rebellious syllabies, inconsistent with the principles of composition, irreconcileable to the disinterested dictates of candor and truth, and wanted even that colourable consistent casuistry, without which, literary judgment cannot be confirmed. He has fled with terror from those he dared not engage, and only attacked One he thought he could cope with; he may be deceived in that particular, and if compleatly routed, must certainly be silent for ever.

I know 'tis hard to delineate the Arcana Imperii in well regulated Governments, harder still to understand them as some blunderers state them: Still Mr. Printer, as I have not been able to discover any material errors in point of style, or Grammatical accuracy, I must look on such flimsy Invectives, as the certain effect of a disturbed imagination. If my ideas are consistent with truth, and founded on principles, which can be supported by ancient and modern history, I cannot believe they deserve the appellation he has so ingeniously been pleased to bestow. Permit me to remind those, who think this is not a compleat answer to Vindex, to examine whether I have not done my duty in that line of service which respected me, and determine accordingly. I can readily trace in various parts of this superficial essay, certain excrescences, which he means as strokes to all his Antagonists, though from a singular pride natural to him, he avows the utmost contempt for all. The plain truth is he thinks it would be a fair field for Argument, if he could provoke me to explain my sentiments afresh on the subject of my letter, which in its present form, his discerning sagacity wants power to unravel. He feeds himself with the hopes of some delicious errors in my defence, that could not be sufficiently exposed without a finishing stroke, from so able and experienced a Dictator as himself. In this matter, let his pride instantly take the alarm; for though I have the highest respect for the wise, I am not bound to teach the ignorant; nor will I by any explication inform his judgment, or that of other illiterate pretenders, whose youthful obstinacy, is constantly ripening into an inveterate stupidity. If any Advocates of real judgment will enter the lists, I am ready to defend my letter, of the 15th instant, on the principles of History, Law, Grammar, and Common Sense. If the metaphors are too bold and violent, the arrangement defective, or the applications unjust when addressed with moderation, I will reply with candor.

One word more and I have done. So virulent a declaimer enveloped in his own self-consequence, does not discern his own mistakes; nor can I imagine he would have set forth his piece as a specimen of modern taste in writing, if he had reflected on the course indecent language of his exordium, which is so despicable a pattern for modern imitation. Now Sir, I take my leave of him; and if his abilities are equal to his malice, I may apply to him with real propriety, what Sir Robert Walpole said on a particular occasion.———HIC NIGER EST HUNC TU ROMANE CAVETO. But I believe I have galled him enough, I will not probe running sores too deep, but suffer the mad torrent of corruption to void all it can, and leave the empty man to himself. Indeed I am inclined to think some of his best friends upon a fresh review of his letter, will be inclined to say, PERTURIUNT MONTES NASCITUR MUS.

CANDIDUS.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

By the last accounts from Scotland, we are assured that no less than two thousand souls, natives of the county of Galloway, are on the point of imbarking for America: they are chiefly destined for this province, and will bring with them at least twenty thousand guineas; this is inserted from very good authority.

A committee of gentlemen, inhabitants of this province, will in a few days be appointed to meet the representatives of the other colonies, at the ensuing grand continental congress, to be held on the 1st day of September next, at a place that shall in the interim be fixed on, agreeable to the measures lately concerted by the Hon. House of representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay.

A bill for the regulation of all the American colonies, is to be brought into the House of Commons in the present session; this intimation was received by the last vessels arrived at Marblehead from London.

We hear the vessels are already sailed from Marblehead, that are to take on board from this place his Majesty's royal regiment of Welch Fusileers, and preparations are making here for their embarkation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

We hear his Honour the Governor has ordered writs to be issued summoning the General Assembly of this province to meet on Monday, the 18th of July on Indian affairs.

Meetings of the principal inhabitants have been held in Lancaster borough, York town, and Northampton county, in Pennsylvania, when each of them passed resolves of the same import with those of this city.

NORFOLK July 14.

A meeting of the Freeholders, &c. of Richmond County, was held at the Court-House the 29th June, they after making choice of the Revd. Mr. Giberne moderator, came to the following resolutions, viz.

I. THAT it is the undoubted right of the people of British America, to be taxed alone by their provincial Assemblies.

II. They do respect the Bostonians in their Sister Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, as suffering in the common cause of British America, and that the Hostile attack now made on them, by blocking up their Harbor, &c. is an avowed intention to reduce all America by force.

III. It is the opinion of this meeting, that nothing will be more conducive to prevent such oppression, than to stop all imports from Great-Britain; and at a short day hereafter to be fixed, to stop all exports to Great-Britain and the West-Indies, until there is a repeal of the Boston port act, and others made against the Massachusetts Bay, &c.

IV. That, immediately, on the non-exportation taking place, no suits shall be brought for recovering debts, or prosecute farther any suit already brought, &c.

V. That they will not purchase any East-India commodities, except salt-petre, 'till they have their grievances redressed; that as soon as the non-importation begins, we will, every man of us, keep our produce unsold, and not carry, or suffer them to be carried to any Ware-house or Landing-place; except Grain for the use of other Colonies in North-America.

This meeting appoint Robert Wormley Carter, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esqrs; their deputies to attend at Williamsburg 1st. August.

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Spotsylvania, June 24th; they among other resolutions resolved, that we owe no obedience of any act the British Parliament that is, or shall be made, respecting the internal police of this colony, and that we will oppose any such acts with our lives and fortunes; the others are much to the same effect as those of Richmond.

*** The News Papers from all quarters, in every American British colony, so far as we have yet received intelligence, are chiefly filled with accounts of meetings and resolutions of towns and counties, all to the same purpose—complaining of oppression, proposing a general congress, and cessation of intercourse with Great-Britain, and a contribution for the relief of the poor of Boston, so that it now evidently appears, that all the colonies are unanimous in sentiment, and will be so in conduct. These accounts are so lengthy, that we have not had room to insert them fully.

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

In your Paper last Week I obſerved an account of the Union of Mr. INGLIS with Miſs AITCHISON. By inſerting the following trifling Tribute to their merit, you will oblige your humble Servt.

T. ——

HYMEN, with ſmiles, ſurveys the lovely PAIR,
And waves his brighteſt Torch aloft in Air;
Ambroſial Sweets the gentle Zephyrs bring,
The tuneful Nine melodious Peans ſing,
The ſportive Loves, the blue-ey'd Pleaſures vie,
To pleaſe the fair—Behold the azure Sky,
Deckt with celeſtial Gems, reſplendent ſhine!
No threat'ning Cloud obſcures the Rays divine.
In Eden thus, the Parent of Mankind
Survey'd the matchleſs fair, by Heav'n deſign'd
To teach his Soul to love.—With Tranſports fill'd
He gaz'd, whilſt Raptures in his Boſom thrill'd,
Then led her Bluſhing to the nuptial Bower,
Where heavenly Joys beguil'd the bliſsful Hour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber thinks proper to inform the Public, that as he has for ſome years paſt been put to a great diſadvantage by giving credit in his way of Shoe-making, and often can't get his money when call'd for; he therefore deſires all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to diſcharge the few debts he owes. He intends for the future to give no more credit, but expects money for every thing that he ſells, and that every man may expect the ſame return from him. He has TWO LOTS of land to diſpoſe of, lying on the main ſtreet, going down to Mr John Smith's Mills. He alſo has for ſale, two Negro Wenches and a child. For terms of payment apply to me,

Norfolk, 3d July, 1774. WILLIAM STEVENSON.

JOURNEYMEN Weavers well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber. Two are particularly wanted to work on one Loom Counterpanes 10 quarters broad.

GARDINER FLEMING.

N. B. He will give Eighteen pence per pound for clean pickt Cotton.

Norfolk, 6th July, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Monday the 18th of this Inſtant, in the Borough of NORFOLK,

TWELVE TENEMENTS, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the New RED-ROW, alſo Three Tenements in the old RED-ROW. As their ſituation is ſo well known to the Public, a particular deſcription thereof is quite unneceſſary. They will be diſpoſed of ALL-together, or in ſuch Lots as may be moſt agreeable to the Purchaſers. Twelve months credit will be given on giving bond and approved ſecurity, but if not paid at the expiration thereof, to pay intereſt from the date.

Norfolk, July 6th, 1774. GEORGE KELLY. V. M

STRAYED

FROM the Subſcriber about the 7th of April laſt, A ſmall HORSE of a dark Bay, with a Star in his forehead. When he went away he was gall'd on both ſides by going in a carriage, carried a bob tail, trimmed in his legs, chops, and mane; trots and gallops. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo as I may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

ALEX. WISEMAN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Princeſs Anne, or Tanner's Creek.

Norfolk, 5th July, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON BY JOHN GOODRICH, & Co.

AND TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR READY MONEY, only;

Next door to MAJOR FARMER's NORFOLK,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of European Goods; they have alſo the ſame at their Store in PORTSMOUTH.

To the Sentimentaliſts in America.

The American Edition of theſe two entertaining Works,

The ſurpriſing Voyages and Adventures of Monſieur PIERRE VIAUD, A French Sea-captain.

And

FALCONER's SHIPWRECK, in three Cantos.

Are ſold at the Printing-Office here, price five ſhillings.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

SAMUEL BLEWS, From BIRMINGHAM.

At his Shop, in Church-Street, NORFOLK,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Tongues and Cheaps for Silver Smiths, and in general every thing belonging to the White ſmiths Buſineſs. Finiſhed in the Strongeſt and neateſt manner, at reaſonable rates, and upon ſhort notice.

Likewiſe Locks for Stores, which cannot be pick'd.

N. B. Orders from Town, and Country, will be fully attended to, and punctually anſwered.

WHEREAS the Concern of HECTOR MACALESTER and Co. was diſſolved on the firſt Inſtant, the Partners thereof, from a Deſire of bringing their Affairs to a ſpeedy Concluſion, once more requeſt all Perſons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, either to ROBERT DONALD of WARWICK, or the Subſcriber in NORFOLK; and as it is not in their Power to extend farther the Indulgence which, for a long Time, has been granted to many, they hope that due Regard will be paid to this Application. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Concern are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

The Subſcriber will continue to do Buſineſs in this Place on his own Account, and ſolicits the Favours of his Friends.

HECTOR MACALESTER.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale at his STORE in PASQUOTANK County, NORTH CAROLINA: TWENTY likely SLAVES; Conſiſting of Men, Boys, and Girls; juſt Imported in the Brigantine CHARLOTTE, Capt. BATTIE from the Coaſt of GUINEA.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

June 29, 1774.

JOHN WEDDELL.

BREECHES MAKER and GLOVER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has opened Shop, near the corner of Market-Street, NORFOLK, Where he carries on his buſineſs, in all its Branches, having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to each; Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with commands, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt manner and quickeſt diſpatch. I have now by me a Quantity of good Skins; Alſo cleans and mends old Breeches and Gloves.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be duly obſerved, and punctually executed.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER, to any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES, The

BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Veſſel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th Inſtant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale, Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings. Alſo Salt Butter, in Firkins; Hogs Lard in ſmall Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

A BOARDING SCHOOL.

MRS. CAMPBELL begs leave to inform the Ladies, that ſhe has taken a Houſe near the Church, and intends opening a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, on Monday the 18th of July, where thoſe who will pleaſe to favour her with the Care of their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt Attention from their

humble ſervant,

SUSANNA CAMPBELL.

NORFOLK, July 13.

For Sale, by the Subſcribers in NORFOLK

SADLERY, Oznabrigs, Kendal Cottons, Hats, Checks, Nails of all Sorts; Hoes in aſſorted packages, Barbadoes Rum and Spirit, choice Liſbon Wine, in Quarter Caſks; Madeira Wine, in Pipes Hdd's. and Quarter Caſks; of Sterling, New York, and Virginia Qualities; Liverpool bottled Beer, London Porter, in Barrels, and half Barrels; Anchors, Cordage, &c. They have alſo lately imported a Cargo of Goods, they would ſell together, to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, at a low Advance, for preſent produce, or Caſh, in October, next; conſiſting of the following Articles, viz. Muſlins, printed Linens and printed Cottons, Calicoes, Cambricks, London Pins, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Black Pepper, Sagathies, Duroys, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Faſhionable Ribbons, Sattins, Hats, Capuchins, ſewing Silk, three fourths, ſeven eight, and yard wide Manchester Check, Printed Handkerchiefs, Jeans, Jennettes, Sattinetts, Corderoys, Dimittys, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bed Bunts, Ginghams, Tobines, Damaſcus, Armozeen, Rich Corded Tabby; Thread Hoſe, Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Felt and Caſtor Hats, Broad Cloaths, Hardware of moſt ſorts, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimanco ditto, Delft Bowls, writing Paper, brown Paper, Ink-Powder, wafers, Hair Brooms, Sewing and Seine Twine, Lanthorns, Candleſticks, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Shot, 4d. 6d. 8d. 16 and 20d. Nails, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Pipes, Saws, Grindſtones, Iron Pots, and Ovens; Hempen and Flaxen Ruſſia Linens, German and bliſter'd Steel, Garden Spades, Frying-Pans, Sprigs of all ſorts, Queens China, Toys, Glaſsware, Earthern ware of various ſorts. &c. &c.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

MULBERRY and LOCUST TRENAILS, may be had by applying to RICHARD TEMPLEMAN, & Co.

July 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Vendue, on Tueſday the 19th Inſtant, by deſire of Mrs. MARY ROTHERY, at her houſe at 10 o'clock; all the remainder of what Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture ſhe has left unſold. A quantity of Slabbs, proper for Tileing a Kitchen Floor or Yard; ſundry Smiths Tools; two exceeding good houſe Wenches, and one to be hired by the year, that has a young Child; ſix months credit will be allowed the Purchaſers of the above Negroes, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

N. B. The Furniture for Ready Money.

GEORGE KELLY.

Norfolk, July 12th, 1774. 1

How to Raiſe COTTON.

As the Raiſing of COTTON to Perfection in this Colony, muſt be of great Utility, and productive of many Advantages to the Public; and having had long Experience of that Branch of Agriculture much to my own Emolument, have through the Channel of your Paper, communicated my Method of Cultivating the COTTON PLANT.

AFTER the ground is prepared, take as much boiling Water as will cover the ſeed; throw the ſeed immediately into it, then ſtir it about as quick as poſſible, have an empty baſket or ſtrainer ready; pour water, ſeed and all into it quickly, put the ſeed into a broad box, with a ſufficient quantity of wood aſhes, ſo as every ſeed may be impregnated therewith, which is done by ſtirring it well; then plant the ſeed: when weeding it, raiſe or hawl as much of the ſoil about it as will cover the ſtalk to the height it was before weeded; as ſoon as the plant is 2-1 half feet high, top it, and when there is as many boles and bloſſoms as you think the ſtalk will bring to perfection, top the branches, allow no ſuckers on it; if the ruſt appears, pull all the bottom leaves off, and more if you ſee neceſſary.

ARRIVALS at NORFOLK ſince our laſt.

Brig Venus, Capt. Peart, from Barbadoes, with Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Molaſſes, and raw Hides; Schooner Robert, Cap. Mallory, from Charleſtown in ballaſt.

SAILED; Sloop Polly, Capt. Fox, for New-York, with Hemp, Flour, and Butter; Schooner Dolphin, Capt. Gibſon, for Antigua, with pork, bread, flour, ſcantling, ſtaves, plank and ſhingles; Sloop Joſiah, Capt. Lennis for Jamaica, with flour, pork, hams, corn, peaſe, and ſhingles; Schooner Thomas, Capt. Cowper, for Barbadoes, with pork, flour, lard, hams, butter, corn, peaſe, ſtaves ſhingles, and tobacco; Sloop Suſanna, Capt Eaſtwood for Barbadoes, with corn.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News, for VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.

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